Applying User Sessions to Detect SQL Injection Vulnerabilities in Web Applications

http://www.umbc.edu/~sampath sampath@umbc.edu

Isaiah Yoon Mengni Du **Sreedevi Sampath**

University of Maryland Baltimore County



SQL Injection and User Sessions

- SQL Injection Vulnerability topped the 2011 MITRE Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE)/SANS Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors list
- Clickstream data is an invaluable source to detect previously unknown SQL Injection vulnerabilities
- User sessions are test cases created from clickstream data

The Larger Project View

- Goal: Identify SQL Injection Vulnerabilities in web applications
- Problem: Difficult to generate test cases targeted to find such faults
- Solution: Reduce and modify user sessions to create test cases capable of exposing SQL Injection vulnerabilities in web applications

User-Session-Based Testing

- Test Suite: set of test cases
- Test Case: sequence of URLs + name-value pairs

Example:

http://schoolmate/login.php? login=john&pass=mypass

Challenge: Create a framework to automatically find SQL Injection vulnerabilities in web applications

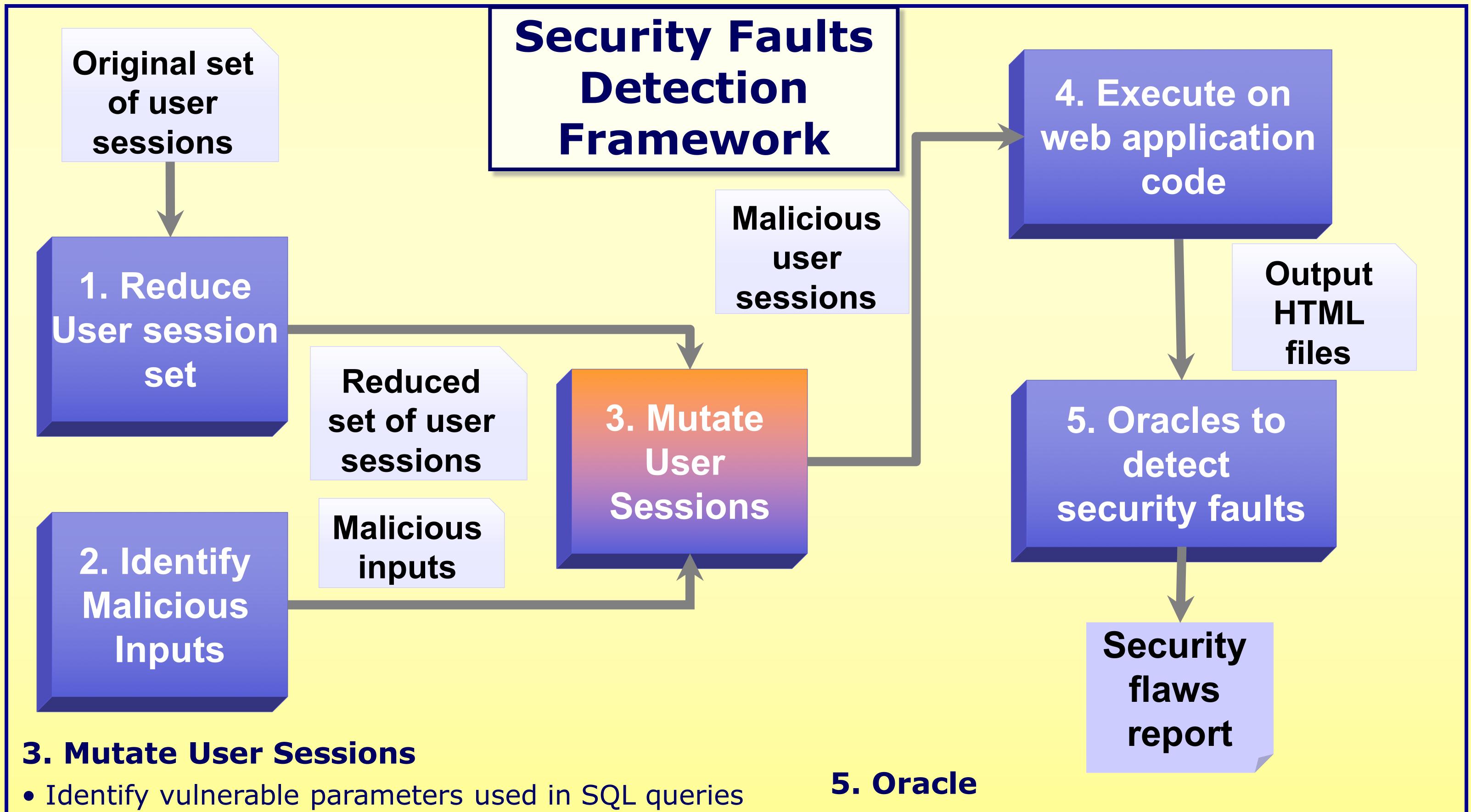
1. Reduce User Session Set

- Applied popular reduction algorithm, HGS, with two requirements
 - base URL (login.php)
 - URL-name (login.php-login,pass)
- Goal: Find a reduced set of test cases that has all base URLs/URLnames that exist in original suite

Requirement	No. Test Cases	Percent Reduction
Original	125	
Base URL	9	92.8%
URL-name	47	62.4%

2. Identify Malicious Inputs

- Web search for example values used in SQL Injection Attacks
- Blind, Error-based, Time delay, Union exploitation, Stacked-query
- We identified 114 malicious inputs



- in code
- Replace values of vulnerable parameters in user sessions with malicious inputs
- New malicious user sessions:

Base URL: 1026, URL name: 5358

- Run malicious and clean test cases on web application
- Intelligent Diff of output
- Output differs -> user session detected fault